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*tus* ; always alert and busy, and a whetstone to the minds of others ; a theologian, a philanthropist, and a citizen of the world ; a bachelor, simple in his habits, and officious (in a good sense) ; *emuncti naris* ; fastidious, yet extracting pleasure from every thing ; facetious and satirical, but without one drop of gall ; a great pedestrian and lover of nature ; a connoisseur in the arts, but without pedantry ; with quick, piercing, gray eyes, and a certain hilarity of countenance.

"I first met him in Africa. The plague of Florence and of Athens was paralleled before our eyes ; but nothing could restrain Vieusseux from going abroad. He must walk around the walls of the city (Tunis) to compare it with others, and conjecture the population (of which the government know only that it is as great as it pleases Allah), but brickbats drove him in. He must visit the plague hospitals as an amateur, to compare them with those of Constantinople, evading all human touch, (without observation,) as Cicero did Cataline's dagger. In the evening, he read to us Mad. de Staël's French Revolution, then a novelty, and Grimm's Memoirs, whose anecdotes he rivalled with others from his own store. At Florence he would rouse me at break of day, and lead me off for leagues, 'brushing the dew away' from the hills of Fiesole, and back again before the city was astir. This was just after the *Antologia* was set up.

"I cannot help fancying him reading Maroncelli's poetizing account of his journal. 'Cassandra,' indeed ! Her image has little congruity with Vieusseux, or any of his undertakings. With him, in every thing,

'Hope enchanting smiles, and waves her golden hair.'

"The vivid recollection of him is enough to dispel melancholy, and make one 'put a cheerful courage on.'"

11. — *Reasons for Thankfulness, a Discourse delivered in the First Presbyterian Church in Rochester, N. Y., on the Day of Annual Thanksgiving, December 15th, 1836.* By TRYON EDWARDS, Pastor of said Church. Rochester. 1837. 8vo. pp. 40.

INSTEAD of giving an analysis of this very striking and eloquent discourse, we prefer to fill the little space which remains to us with an extract, illustrating the wonderfully rapid growth of some of our Western cities.

"Forty-eight years ago, the ground on which our city now stands was only known as a part of the hunting-ground of the remnant of the 'Six nations.' The person who first left Massachusetts to explore it, took public leave of his family, his neighbours, and the minister of the parish, who had assembled, *all in tears*, to bid him, as it were, a final adieu ! At that time, a tract of 24 miles in length, by 12 in breadth, was *given* by the Indians *for a mill yard* !

"Rochester, now the capital of this county, 25 years since, had no existence. The first log house, on the east side of the river, was erected in 1808; the first on the west side, in 1811:— and the first white person born in the village, (in 1810,) is now a member of this congregation. At this time the mail was carried eastward, once a week, on horseback, and part of the time by a woman! In 1812, part of the ground on which the city now stands, was first laid out in lots, and offered for sale. In this year, also, a post-office was established in the village, and its first quarterly income was \$3.42 cents! In 1814, the settlement was threatened with an attack from the British fleet, which came to anchor at the mouth of the river; and all the male inhabitants capable of bearing arms, (being only 33!) turned out with the militia of the adjoining towns, to prevent the landing of the enemy, leaving but two men to take care of the women and children. In 1815, the first religious society, that of this church, was organized with 16 members; and it will give you some idea of the condition of the country, when I tell you that it was the only congregation in at least 400 square miles.

"Twenty-one years have since passed away, and now we behold ROCHESTER the *fourth*, if not the *third* city in the 'Empire State.' Its limits include about 4200 square acres; its population, according to the census just taken, is over 17,000; and the estimated value of its property, is \$17,500,000. The annual income of its post-office, which is a good test, both of its literary taste, and commercial prosperity, is over \$14,000. Its Custom-House income is \$60,000 per annum; and its canal revenue \$192,000,—larger than that of any place west of the Hudson. We have 2 daily, 5 weekly, 1 semi-monthly, and 2 monthly papers; an Athenæum, with a library and reading room attached to it; a Library Association; an Academy of Sacred Music, with a professor and 150 pupils; 12 Agencies for Insurance Companies; 11 miles of broad and well flagged side-walks; 3 Banks with an aggregate capital of \$950,000, and allowed to issue between two and three millions; and 1 Savings Bank, the annual deposits in which amount to \$100,000. The known annual sales of merchandise, of various kinds, amount to more than \$5,500,000. In addition to 9 lines of daily stages, there is constant communication with the city, by rail-roads, and steam and canal boats. Our water power is of immense magnitude and value. The two great falls and several rapids of the river *within the city limits*, make an aggregate descent of *two hundred and sixty feet*, or about one hundred feet more than the perpendicular descent of Niagara! The value of this water power, as computed by the standard of steam power in England, is almost incredible, exceeding \$10,000,000 *for its mere annual use!* This is the moving power to most of the great manufactories, and to our *mills*. These immense establishments,—our FLOUR MILLS,—sustained by the enterprise and skill of our MILLERS, have already rendered Rochester celebrated as *the greatest flour manufactory in the world.\** They are 20 in number, having 94 runs of stones, and

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\* The Allan Mill was erected in 1789, for the sake of gaining a title to the adjoining land. A person, now living in the city, returning from

are capable of manufacturing 25,000 bushels of wheat daily! They actually *do* make on an average from 500,000 to 600,000 barrels of flour per year, worth, at present prices, nearly \$6,000,000."

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### NOTE.

THE sixth article of our last number embodied such a variety of statements respecting the condition of Insane Hospitals, at home and abroad, as scarcely to admit the possibility of avoiding all inaccuracy. A distinguished gentleman, holding an official relation to the State Lunatic Hospital of South Carolina, has been so good as to furnish us with the following memorandum, which we give in his own words;—

"At page 112 of the Review, it is stated that 'Kentucky has the honor of being the first State in the Union to establish, at the expense and under the control of the State, an Asylum for pauper lunatics. In the year 1824, a spacious and commodious building was erected at Lexington for their accommodation, at an expense of 40,000 dollars,' &c. And below, I read, 'At Columbia, South Carolina, is a well-conducted hospital for lunatics. It was built by the State in 1829,' &c.

"I presume the statement relative to the Kentucky hospital is correct; at least I know nothing to the contrary. That relative to South Carolina contains an error as to the date, 1829. The appropriation for the Asylum was made by the Legislature in December, 1821. In 1822, the board of commissioners selected the spot and made arrangements for the erection of the buildings, and its foundation dates from that year. The expense of putting up the suitable buildings exceeding much the amount appropriated by the legislature, caused considerable delays in its completion; and it was not ready for the reception of patients till 1827. The cost at that time was about 80,000 dollars, and the subsequent expenses have raised it to about 100,000 dollars. An additional wing is now about being constructed, and is nearly finished, for the accommodation of more patients, at the expense of 8,000 dollars more. There is a farm of about seventy acres of land attached to the Asylum, which is found very beneficial to the patients who are able to work occasionally; and the profit resulting from this has enabled the establishment to defray its expenses the last year for the first time, yearly appropriations by the legislature having hitherto made up the deficiency. Every district pays 100 dollars a year for each of its paupers.

"You may, Sir, in the next number of your Review, correct this error, if you think proper."

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that mill, *has been followed to his own door by wolves!* And so late as 1800, the mill not supporting itself, was left vacant; and any of the settlers, as they had occasion, went to it, ground their own grain, closed the mill, and returned at their leisure. *And this in a place which is now the largest flour manufactory in the world!"*